THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1768.] THE [NUMB. 1337.]

NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN's RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

	D's Age.	High-Water.	rises ☉ H. M.	ſets ☉ H.	
THURSDAY	6	2	after 5 14	before 7	D's First ☽ Saturday next in the Morning.
FRIDAY	7	3	5 15	7	
SATURDAY	☽	3	5 16	7	
SUNDAY	9	4	5 17	7	
MONDAY	10	5	5 19	7	
TUESDAY	11	6	5 20	7	
WEDNESDAY	12	7	5 21	7	

Days 13 Hours 32 m. long, the 18th.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed Auguſt 11, 1768.

Flour at 18/6 per Ct.

A White Loaf of the fineſt Flour, to weigh 1 lb. 11 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 13 oz. for 2 Coppers.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	6s. 4d.	Beef per Barrel	45s. 0d.
Flour——	17s. 6d.	Pork	80s. 0d.
Brown Bread	18s. 0d.	Salt	2s. 3d.
Weſt-India Rum	3s. 9d.	Bohea Tea	4s. 3d.
New-England ditto	2s. 6d.	Chocol. per doz.	£.1 0s. 0d.
Muſcovado Sugar	50s.	Bees Wax	1s. 7d.
Single refin'd ditto	1s. 0d.	Nut Wood ☞	28s. 0d.
Molaſſes	1s. 1d.	Oak ditto ☞	18s. 0d

WHEREAS the Printer of this Paper, at the Deſire of many of his Subſcribers, undertook to republiſh Half a Sheet weekly of the Papers called the *American Whig*, and others relating to that Controverſy, and propoſed to his then Cuſtomers, that for the firſt Half Year (that is the firſt 26th Half Sheets) thoſe Papers ſhould be ſent them Gratis, and afterwards to be paid for (beſides the News Paper) at the Rate of one Dollar for every Fifty-two Half Sheets. And whereas there are but a few more Half Sheets remaining to complete the Twenty-ſix propoſed to be deliver'd Gratis.—— This is to deſire all thoſe who chooſe to continue taking the ſaid Whig Papers, at the above Rate, to let the Printer know it in Time, otherwiſe no more than the ſaid Twenty-ſix Papers will be ſent.

N. B. Thoſe Gentlemen who write by the Poſt, are always to pay the Poſtage of their Letters to the

PRINTER.

New-York, Auguſt 4, 1768.

Dirick Brinckerhoff,

HAS FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of Deer Skins juſt arrived from Machilimackanac of a very good Quality, both Indian dreſs'd and in the Hair: And as he has declined the Ironmongery-Shop, and has ſundry Articles in that Way on Hand, he hereby offers the ſame for Sale at 100 per Ct. from the Sterling Coſt for Caſh, eſpecially a Quantity of Croſs cut Saws from 4 and a half to 6 and a half Feet a piece. At the ſame Time he acquaints his Cuſtomers, that he continues to ſell as uſual, Bar Iron, German and Engliſh Steel, Powder and Shot; Sheet and Bar Lead, Iron Pots and Kettles, Hoop Iron, Cart and Waggon Boxes, Anvils, Viſes, and Beck Irons, and ſundry other Articles in that way.

WHEREAS Gaſtavus Kingſland,

Yeſterday Afternoon clandeſtinely ſhot a Hog upon Sandy-Hook; and as the Subſcribers hath frequently loſt ſucking Calves, which they believe to have been ſtolen from off ſaid Sandy-Hook. Therefore public Notice is hereby given, that any Perſon or Perſons that ſhall preſume for the Future to carry a Gun or ſhoot on Sandy-Hook, without Liberty firſt obtained in Writing from under their Hands, will be proſecuted with the utmoſt Rigour of the Law.

Auguſt 2, 1768. ROBERT HARTSHORNE.
ESEK HARTSHORNE.

N B. As the abovementioned Gaſtavus Kingſland, was in Company with one Edward Collard, who it is thought was Confederate with him. Said Collard is forbid to land or dig Clams on Sandy-Hook, as he will be looked upon as a Treſpaſſer as ſoon as landed. 36 39

RUN away from the Subſcriber

living in New-York, an Apprentice Lad, named Jacob Horſen, by Trade a Blackſmith, being between 18 and 19 Years of Age, and near 6 Feet high, very ſlim built, with black Hair, which he uſed to wear tied: Had on when he went away, a blue Broadcloth Coat with gilt Buttons, a brown Stocking pattern'd Jacket with gilt Buttons, alſo, a Pair of half worn Leather Breeches, white rib'd worſted Stockings, a white Shirt, a Pair of Silver Buckles in his Shoes, and a Caſtor Hat: It is ſomething likely he may be gone towards Blooming-Dale, where he was brought up.—Whoever ſecures ſaid Apprentice ſo that his ſaid Maſter may have him again, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings if taken in this City, and Forty Shillings if taken within this Province, out of the Boundaries of the City, and Four Pounds and all reaſonable Charges if taken out of the Province.——All Maſters of Veſſels are deſired to be careful not to carry off the ſaid Apprentice: And all Perſons whatever are hereby warn'd not to harbour ſaid Apprentice, as they may depend on anſwering at their Peril. EDWARD MEEKS.

New-York, Auguſt 10, 1768. 36 39

By His EXCELLENCY

Sir *HENRY MOORE*, Baronet.

Captain-General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Province of *New-York*, and the Territories depending thereon in *America*, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the ſame.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears on Oath, that in the Night of the Twenty-firſt Day of *July* laſt, the Houſe of *Stephen Skinner*, Eſq; Treaſurer of the Eaſtern Diviſion of the Province of *New-Jerſey*, was broke open, and upwards of SEVEN THOUSAND POUNDS, feloniouſly taken and carried away from thence, by ſome Perſon or Perſons unknown; Part of the ſaid Money conſiſting of Dollars, a ſmall Part of Gold, and the Reſidue chiefly of New Bills of Credit of the Colony of *New-Jerſey*: And whereas his Excellency the Governor of that Province, hath requeſted that I would give Directions to the Civil Officers within this Government, to uſe their Endeavours to diſcover and apprehend the Perpetrators of the ſaid Felony, and for this Purpoſe to examine all Perſons who from the Poſſeſſion of an unuſual Sum of the Currency of the Colony of *New-Jerſey*, or other Circumſtances, may be ſuſpected of being concerned therein.

I HAVE THEREFORE thought fit, by and with the Advice of his Majeſty's Council of this Province, to Notify the Premiſes by this Proclamation, hereby alſo ſtrictly enjoining and requiring all Magiſtrates, Juſtices of the Peace, Sheriffs, and other Officers within the ſame diligently to exert themſelves, in order to diſcover the Perpetrator or Perpetrators of the Burglary and Felony aforeſaid; and if found, him or them to apprehend and commit, or cauſe to be apprehended or committed, to the next Jail, there to remain, to be dealt with according to Law.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal, at Arms, at Fort-George, *in the City of* New-York, *the third Day of* Auguſt, *One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Sixty-Eight, in the Eighth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord* GEORGE *the Third, by the Grace of* GOD, *of* Great-Britain, France *and* Ireland, *King, Defender of the Faith*, and ſo forth.

By his Excellency's Command,
Gw. BANYAR Dep. Secry. } H. MOORE.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

It appears by Governor *Franklin*'s Proclamation of the Twenty-ſixth of *July*, that the Perſon who ſhall diſcover and bring the above Offenders, or either of them, to Juſtice, will be entitled to *Fifty Pounds*, from the Government of *New-Jerſey*, and to a farther Reward of *One Hundred Pounds*, to be paid by Mr. *Skinner*; and that any Accomplice making ſuch diſcovery, will alſo be intitled to his Majeſty's moſt gracious Pardon.

TO BE SOLD,

By CHARLES NICOLL,

At the WHITE-HALL;

A FEW Dozen Bottles of moſt excellent CLARET. 36 39

☞ FOUND,—On Monday the 8th Inſtant, between the Black Horſe and New-York, a Silver Snuff Box, the Perſon that has loſt it may have it again, proving his Property, and paying the Charge of this Advertiſement, by applying to the Printer hereof.

TWO POUNDS REWARD,

RUN-away from the ſubſcriber, living in New-York, a Welch ſervant man named William Walters, by trade a maſon, ſix feet high, thin face, red noſe, fair complexion, ball'd on his head, long eyebrows, came in the ſhip New-Hope, from Briſtol: Had on when he went away, a blue jacket, new hat, new ſhoes; he has a wife with him, a Welch woman, both aged about 48 years, and are given much to drink: She had on a brown ſilk gown, black hat and petticoat; very remarkable in her talk, and is ſuppoſed to be gone towards Mr. Griffin's iron works. Whoever ſecures him ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

38 38 JOHN GIFFORD.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 8.

The Inſtructions to the Repreſentatives of the City and County of Philadelphia (promiſed in our laſt) having been generally ſigned by the Freemen of ſaid City and County, were delivered on Saturday laſt to JOSEPH GALLOWAY, and JAMES PEMBERTON, Eſqrs, to be by them communicated to their Brethren, and are as follow.—

Philadelphia, July 30, 1768.

To the REPRESENTATIVES of the FREEMEN of City and County of *Philadelphia*.

GENTLEMEN,

WE obſerve that Duties for the ſole and expreſs Purpoſe of raiſing a Revenue, have been lately impoſed by Acts of Parliament, upon ſeveral Articles of Commerce, imported into theſe Colonies. This we conſider as an Infringement of our natural and conſtitutional Rights: It is a Taxation of us by Perſons who do not, and cannot repreſent us. Such a Taxation, therefore, takes away our Money without our Conſent, and if the Parliament can do this legally and of Right, it muſt follow of undeniable Conſequence, that we have no Property, and that all we poſſeſs belongs to others, whoſe ſovereign Pleaſure muſt determine, how long we ſhall be indulged in the Uſe of thoſe Things, which our own Labours, and our own Cares have acquired and ſaved.

A Doctrine ſo deſtructive of Property, Liberty and Happineſs, we cannot but deem in the utmoſt Degree unreaſonable and unconſtitutional; and being aſſerted by ſo auguſt a Body as the *Britiſh* Parliament, it ſtrikes us with Surpriſe, Affliction and Apprehenſion, all which are greatly increaſed by the Violence of other Meaſures.

Not long ſince we beheld a Siſter Colony deprived of her legiſlative Power, for no other Offence, than for daring to exerciſe her Judgment on a Point confeſſedly within her own Juriſdiction; and for refuſing to put herſelf to a conſiderable Expence, in Obedience to an Act of Parliament. A Treatment ſevere to the immediate Objects of it; dangerous and alarming to others; but this we perceive is not to be the utmoſt Extent of *American* Servitude.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives in the Province of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay* rouſed by the common Danger, candidly and wiſely communicated their Sentiments and Proceedings to the other Aſſemblies on this Continent; it being "neceſſary that all poſſible Care ſhould be taken, that the Repreſentations of the ſeveral Aſſemblies, upon ſo delicate a Point, ſhould *harmonize* with each other." This Behaviour of that truly reſpectable Houſe, ſo prudent with Regard to themſelves, ſo affectionate with Regard to other Colonies, and ſo loyal with Regard our gracious Sovereign, is repreſented in miniſterial Language, as a "Meaſure of moſt factious Tendency, and a flagitious Attempt to diſturb the public Peace." Nor have theſe Reproaches ſatisfied the Reſentment of the Adminiſtration. The Houſe of Repreſentatives has been required "to reſcind the Reſolution that gave Birth to the Circular Letter," and becauſe they have magnanimouſly refuſed to betray the Liberties of the Colonies, they have been *diſſolved* in an inſulting Manner. Beſides this, the Aſſembly of *Maryland* has been prorogued by their Governor in Obedience to a miniſterial Order; becauſe they could not be prevailed on to "reſent and treat with Contempt" the Letter from the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*.

Theſe Meaſures excite in our Minds the ſtrongeſt Senſe of PUBLIC DANGER. On the one Hand, we hear Claims ſet up deſtructive to our Rights, on the other, Threatenings uttered if we offer to oppoſe thoſe Claims. But as no miniſterial Rhetorick can perſuade us that a Denial of the Authority of Parliament, in Caſes pernicious to Liberty, is to "ſubvert the Principles of the Conſtitution," or that to be deeply ſenſible of Oppreſſions, humbly to complain of them, and peaceably (tho' jointly) to ſeek Redreſs of them, is a "factious and flagitious Attempt to diſturb the public Peace;" we therefore do, in the moſt earneſt Manner, call upon you to exert yourſelves at the next Meeting of Aſſembly,

for procuring a Redreſs of our preſent Grievances; and for promoting a cordial *Union* in Sentiments and Meaſures with the other Colonies, on which Union alone, the Happineſs of the Whole undoubtedly depends.

We recommend it to you to exert yourſelves as ſoon as the Houſe meets, that a Petition to His Majeſty, a Memorial to the Houſe of Lords, and a Remonſtrance to the Houſe of Commons, be immediately drawn up and tranſmitted Home. Too much Diſpatch cannot be uſed at this important Criſis; as we are fully perſuaded, that nothing is ſo likely to overwhelm the Colonies with Calamities, as an Appearance of Diſunion among them. In thoſe Addreſſes we deſire you to expreſs, with all poſſible Force of Language, our Loyalty to His Majeſty, our firm Attachment to the *Britiſh* Conſtitution, and our Affection to the People of the Parent Country. That we value and revere the Connexion between her and us above every Thing but *Religion* and *Liberty*, that we *know* it is the Band of Peace and Proſperity, that, influenced by theſe Sentiments, we ever have been, are, and always ſhall be ready and willing, upon every juſt Occaſion, to demonſtrate our Loyalty and Duty, by every Method in our Power.—But, with equal Zeal and Firmneſs, are immoveably reſolved to aſſert and maintain the ineſtimable Rights and Liberties given to us by GOD, and confirmed to us by the Conſtitution.

LONDON,

May 25. By his Majeſty's ſhip Dolphin, newly arrived from a voyage round the world, we hear that they have diſcovered a new iſland in the South Seas, large, fertile, and extremely populous. The Dolphin came to anchor in a ſafe, ſpacious, and commodious harbour, where ſhe lay about ſix weeks. From the behaviour of the inhabitants, they had reaſon to believe ſhe was the firſt and only ſhip they had ever ſeen.

The firſt day they came along ſide with a number of canoes, in order to take poſſeſſion of her; there were two diviſions, one filled with men, and the other with women; theſe laſt engaged the attention of our ſailors, by expoſing their beauties to their view, whilſt the men from the canoes threw great quantities of ſtones, by which ſeveral ſeamen were hurt: however, as they had no kind of weapons, they were ſoon beat off, and a few vollies of ſmall arms obliged them to retire in great confuſion.

The day following a party well armed was ſent on ſhore with the watering caſks, and our people at the top-maſt-head diſcovered, by the help of their glaſſes, prodigious numbers of the natives flocking from all parts towards the watering-place in order to ſurround the party; upon which a ſignal was made for them to come on board and leave the watering caſks.—This was no ſooner done, than the Dolphin was attacked by greater numbers than the day preceding, which obliged them to have recourſe to the diſagreeable neceſſity of firing ſome of their great guns at them, charged with grape-ſhot; and ſome guns with ball were alſo fired up the country, which knocked down ſome of their houſes, felled ſeveral trees, &c. and ſtruck them with ſuch awe that they now looked on our people as more than human, ſince their houſes could not ſhelter them, nor diſtance take them out of the reach of our ſhot.

They immediately ſhewed a great deſire of being at peace with us, and did not ſeem to reſent the killing a number of their people, as they now appeared to be ſenſible that we had only made uſe of thoſe dreadful engines againſt them, when their raſhneſs had forced us to it.

We took poſſeſſion of it in his Majeſty's name, and called it *King George's Land*. It lies about 20 degrees ſouthern latitude.—During the remainder of our ſtay, we continued to trade with the natives in the moſt amicable manner, giving them nails, buttons, and trinkets in exchange for freſh proviſions, which we were greatly in want of.

May 27. *Yeſterday morning died George Cooke, Eſq; Member of Parliament for the County of Middleſex, Chief Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, joint Paymaſter General, and Colonel of the Weſtern Battalion of Militia of the ſaid County.*

May 28. *In caſe of a vacancy for the County of Middleſex, 'tis thought Mr. Serjeant Glyn will be choſen by a great majority.*

A great Officer in a neighbouring nation is grown ſo unpopular, 'tis ſaid, in conſequence of a late affair, that he has deſired to be recalled.

'Tis ſaid that no leſs than fifty people have been murdered in Dublin, during the courſe of the laſt fortnight, by the inſurrection of the populace.

A ſuit will, we hear, be ſhortly commenced for a divorce from her huſband, by a lady of faſhion, who has been horſewhipped by her Lord no leſs than fifty ſeven times ſince Chriſtmas.

Great complaints, 'tis ſaid are every day ariſing in regard to the late chief Officer in a neighbouring kingdom.

May 31. It is ſaid that intelligence has been received from Boſton in New-England, that the people have refuſed to pay the cuſtom-houſe duties, and have ſolicited by circular letters, all the colonies upon the continent to join in their reſolution; and that the Boſtonians ſent word to the cuſtom-houſe officers, that they might live there as private people, but if they attempted to execute their orders, they might take the conſequence.

The right hon. Thomas Harley, Eſq; Lord Mayor of the city of London, was, by his Majeſty's command, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy council, and took his place at the board accordingly.

We hear that Mr. Wilkes's affair will be further argued in the court of King's Bench on Tueſday next.

We hear that a clergyman, not far from St. George's Fields, preached lately on this text, Geneſis xviii. 28. 'And he ſaid, if I find there Forty and Five, I will not deſtroy it.

There has not appeared a greater nor more promiſing proſpect of an enſuing plenty, both in corn and the fruits of the earth, theſe forty years paſt, than the preſent ſeaſon, throughout the whole kingdom; particularly in Hampſhire, Wiltſhire, Somerſetſhire, Dorſetſhire, Devonſhire, and Cornwall.

By an expreſs which came over land from India, and arrived on Saturday, there is advice, that peace was reſtored in thoſe parts, and that by an article of the treaty, the Engliſh were to be indemnified for the expence of the war.

Letters from Naples import, that all the plate which the Jeſuits poſſeſſed had been tranſported to the mint in that city; and that all the eſtates of thoſe fathers were declared eſcheated to the royal treaſury, as being acquired at the expence of many private perſons.

They write from Berne of the 15th inſtant, that 6000 troops put in march from thence the day before for Neufchatel, in order to encamp round that city, and prevent all ſuſpected perſons quitting it, to avoid the ſearch that was making after the ringleaders of the aſſaſſination of the Sieur Gaudot, &c.

They write from Straſbourgh in Alſace, that three companies of the royal corps of artillery went lately from Metz, each company having with it five pieces of cannon, and going, one to Toulon, one to Marſeilles, and the other to Antibes; being part of the corps of French troops deſtined for Corſica.

According to private letters from the Hague, a body of Pruſſian troops were ſoon expected to make their appearance in Italy.

The labouring people of this metropolis, who do moſt work for the leaſt money, are journeymen bakers, barbers and curates; and what enhances the grievances is, that they all work on Sundays.

By ſome preparations making at Deptford, one or more of the royal yatchs is going to be fitted for a foreign voyage; but the perſonages to embark on board thereof are not yet certainly known, but variouſly ſpoken of.

The following article is taken from the Glouceſter Journal of yeſterday, viz.—"Our letters from Minden adviſe, that Mr. Wilkes council ſay, that they ſhall give themſelves no further trouble to appear in next term, for that every thing, that can be ſaid on that ſubject, has been ſaid, and therefore, they have nothing more to do.—It is added that this puzzles and embarraſſes the oppoſite party exceedingly; which it is ſuppoſed is the point aimed at.

Edinburgh, Feb. 23. From Paiſley we are informed of a new and uſeful improvement, lately found out by a Bleacher of that place, by which he whitens his cloth equally ſoon, and fully as well without ſoap as with it, and ſaves the trouble and labour of watering it from time to time in the field, and this, without in the leaſt hurting the quality of the cloth.

BASSETERRE, (in St. Chriſtophers) July 9.

Extract of a Letter from London, of April 30.

"I have but few Occurrences of a public nature to communicate, except concerning Mr. Wilkes, who is the occaſion of much clamour and noiſe amongſt all ranks and ſexes. This celebrated Exile is now in the King's-Bench; how long the mob will let him ſtay there I know not: they made an attempt the night before laſt to deſtroy that priſon, and would have done ſo, if he had not, in the moſt earneſt manner, intreated them to deſiſt. It ſeems the K— ſays he SHALL not ſit in the houſe; nay, his m——r declares if he is ſuffered, ſhe will not ſtay in the kingdom."

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 11.

The London Papers in May make mention of the Petition to the King, the Letters to ſeveral of the Nobility, and others, which were ſent by the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives of this Province laſt February; the latter Part of the Petition to his Majeſty is publiſhed in ſaid Papers.

We hear that the Honourable Board of Commiſſioners have appointed Hibbert Newtown, *Eſq; to be Comptroller of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms for the Port of Quebec; and Mr.——Procter, to be a Cuſtom Houſe Officer at the Iſland of Nantucket.*

It is ſaid, That all the Out poſts from Newfoundland to Florida, are to be called in; and that moſt of the Forts in the back Country will be diſmantled, and that only Garriſons of 12 *Men each are to be left in thoſe that are to be kept.*

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 18.

On Sunday laſt arrived the Duke of Cumberland Packet, Capt. Goodrich, who ſail'd from Falmouth the 19th of May, conſequently brings no News ſo late as we have had, however the following Articles are extracted from the Papers.

The Wheat and other Grain has continued at an exorbitant Price, beyond the Ability of the Poor to purchaſe, many of whom have been ſtarving for want, yet great Quantities have been kept till ſpoil'd and then thrown into the Thames, and in many great Graineries, now almoſt full and long kept up for a higher Market; the Weavels and other Vermin have made ſuch Deſtruction that the Corn is almoſt uſeleſs, and muſt be removed in Order to clean out the Graineries,—great Quantities have been ſold to the Diſtillers for leſs than one Third of the prime Coſt, and the rich Farmers who have kept their Corn of two Years old unthreſhed, have ſuffered a Loſs by the Rats and Mice, which is much more than the Difference between the higheſt and the loweſt Prices that have been current. There is a Proſpect of the moſt plentiful Harveſt that has been for many Years paſt.

The Diſtreſſes of the Poor have produced many terrible Riots. At Leeds in Yorkſhire, ſeveral Perſons in the Malting and Farming Buſineſs have been deſtroyed, together with their Effects, by the Mobs.

The Papers abound with Pieces for and againſt Mr. Wilkes. The principal Matter that his Enemies inſiſts upon againſt him, is the Mobs and Riots that he has been the Occaſion of—Evils they ſay, far more dangerous to the Conſtitution and injurious to Particulars, than General Warrants or any arbitrary Exertions of miniſterial Power which he has oppoſed. Much is ſaid to ſhow the Neceſſity of Obedience to the Laws, and due Reſpect to the Magiſtracy and Men in Authority. On the other Hand it is obſerved, that Mobs and Tumults never happen but thro' Oppreſſion and a ſcandalous Abuſe of Power. That wicked Men in high Places of Government are always fond of inculcating upon others, Obedience to the Laws which they would have to be binding upon all but themſelves, and of Reverence to Men in Authority, becauſe they themſelves are the Men. All this is in Effect nothing more than an Attempt to eſtabliſh and ſet their own Authority above Controul; and to make the Law itſelf an Inſtrument to raiſe them above its Power. It is obſerved that when Men obtain ſuch a dangerous Degree of Power, that an ordinary Proceſs cannot reach them, they have nothing to fear from the Law or Government in the regular Forms of Proceeding. So that if they can inſpire the People with ſuch a Reverence for thoſe Forms, as to ſupport them and regulate their own Actions by them, then theſe overgrown Oppreſſors are abſolutely ſafe, and will apply the Power of the People to oppreſs and enſlave themſelves, till the Tyrant's Will becomes the ſupreme and only Law. No Wonder then, that all overbearing, tyrannical Men ſo ſtrenuouſly exert themſelves againſt Mobs and popular Tumults, repreſenting them as the greateſt Evils that can happen in a State.—"But I might venture to aſſert that the Miſchiefs done by theſe irregular Expreſſions of the People's Reſentment and Exertions of their Power, are never ſo great as the Grievances that occaſion them—And tho' innocent Perſons may ſometimes ſuffer in popular Tumults, yet the general Reſentment of the People is principally directed according to Juſtice, and the greateſt Delinquent feels it moſt, ſo that upon the whole, like Thunder Guſts, they commonly do more Good than Harm. But they are juſtly dreadful to thoſe tyrannical bad Men whoſe Miſconduct occaſion'd the Calamities that raiſed the Tumult. When a Senſe of publick Injury and Oppreſſion, rouſes a People, and puts them upon united Exertions of their own Strength, there is always enough to relieve and do themſelves Juſtice, and to make the fierceſt Tyrant tremble that ever oppreſſed Mankind. This is the only Tribunal that he has to fear, the only one where an injured abuſed People can call their Tyrants to Account and drag them to condign Puniſhment."

It is obſerved that the only *beneficial Deſign* of all Forms of Government, Laws and Magiſtrates, is *the common Good of the People*, and ſo long as theſe Forms, Inſtitutions and Appointments are applied to that End, ſo long a wiſe ſenſible People will with all their Strength maintain and ſupport them. But when thoſe who have been entruſted with the executive Powers of Government, oppreſs the People, and deprive them of the beneficial Effects of the Law, and at the ſame Time would keep them under all its Reſtraints, ſo as to diſable them from helping themſelves, even the very Forms of Government become Nuſances, and the Perſons in Authority Inſtruments of Oppreſſion; and no wiſe People will lend their Aſſiſtance to ſupport either the one or the other.

When a Government becomes ſo corrupt that the common Forms of Proceeding are productive of more Calamity and Diſtreſs, than could reaſonably be ſuppoſed to attend an Alteration, then it is not only lawful but every Man's Duty to uſe all the Means in his Power to obtain a Redreſs of Grievances; and all the Evils that happen during the Conflict, are juſtly chargeable upon the Authors of the Grievances that raiſed the public Diſturbance.

From The St. James's Chronicle.

QUERIES.

1. WHY was Lord Baltimore admitted to Bail, when the Crime he was charged with was of ſo heinous a Nature, that had he been found guilty, he would have forfeited his Life?

2. Why was not Mr. Wilkes admitted to Bail, when, even ſuppoſing him guilty, the utmoſt Puniſhment that can be inflicted upon him, is, ſtanding in the Pillory, a Fine, or Impriſonment?

The Gentlemen, whom the above Queries may concern, would do well to give ſatisfactory Anſwers to them; leſt an Opinion, not the moſt favourable, ſhould take Root in the Minds of the impartial Publick. *May* 2. LEGION.

We hear that it is expected in the Spaniſh Weſt-Indies, that a War will ſoon happen between Spain and Great-Britain.

On Sunday Evening arrived a Schooner from S. Carolina, with ſome Troops (Invalids we hear) deſtined for Halifax.

Doctor Mallet of this Place, came Paſſenger in the Packet. Captain King, left Dublin the 8th of June; the lateſt London News from a Dublin Paper of the 7th of June is the 31ſt of May, but nothing remarkable. With Capt. King came Paſſengers, Capt. O'Brien and his Lady.

The Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of Rhode-Iſland, has by Order of the Houſe ſent a Letter to the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, to the ſame Purpoſe of the Letters from the Aſſemblies of Virginia, Maryland, New-Jerſey, Connecticut, &c. highly approving the Conduct of that Aſſembly and concurring in the Meaſures they recommend. On the 10th Inſtant died in New-Jerſey, the Hon. Samuel Woodruff, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Council for that Province, a Gentleman of an amiable and exemplary Character, much lamented.

On Tueſday laſt, upwards of 100 Loaves of Bread ſhort of weight, were ſeized (by the Magiſtrates of this City) of a Baker, in the Out-Ward, and ſent to the Priſoners.

☞ If the Author of the Lines ſign'd Omicron, will be pleaſed to ſend to the Printing-Office, he will receive a Billet containing the Printer's Reaſons for not publiſhing his Poem.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, Inward Entries.

Counteſs of Donegall, King, from Dublin. Enterpriſe, Reynolds. Surinam. Polly, Miller. Falmouth, O. E. Mercury, Gilbert, Honduras Bay. Nancy, Jarvis, Newfoundland, Ranger, Brown, Nevis. Mary Ann, Gilbert, Saltertuda. Lydia, Johnſon; Charming Polly, De St. Croix; and Induſtry, Black, Rhode Iſland. Two Brothers, Gooding, North-Carolina. Patſey, White; and Elizabeth, Bell, Virginia.

Outwards.—Trial, Fogg, for Liverpool. William and Elizabeth, Robinſon, Jamaica. Succeſs, Williams, Curacoa. John, Cunningham, St. Croix. Liberty, Sheldon, Newfoundland. Charming Polly De St. Croix; and Lydia, Johnſon, Rhode-Iſland. William, Reeves, Quebec

Cleared.—John and Sarah, Holman, Newfoundland. Conway, Keith, Lisbon. Sally, Hutchings, Madeira. Diſpatch, Richardſon. Quebec. Dove, Ferguſon, Philadelphia. Ranger, Brown; and Sally and Polly, Freebody, Rhode-Iſland.

General Poſt-Office, New-York, Aug. 18.

THE Mail for London, by the Duke of Cumberland Packet Boat, will be cloſed at this Office on Saturday the 20th Inſtant, and the Packet be diſpatched therewith.

ALEXANDER COLDEN, Agent.

By Permiſſion of his Excellency the GOVERNOR.

At the THEATRE in JOHN-STREET,

On Monday next, being the 22d of Auguſt, WILL BE DELIVERED BY

Mr. DOUGLASS, AND
Mr. HALLAM,

A ſerio comic ſatirical

LECTURE,

On HEADS, COATS of ARMS, WIGS, HORSE JOCKIES, SCIENCES, HONESTY, FLATTERY, LADIES HEAD DRESSES, &c. &c.

Between the ſeveral Parts of the LECTURE, Singing by Miſs HALLAM.

To begin exactly at Half an Hour after Seven o'Clock.

☞ TICKETS to be had of Mr. Gaine, Printer, in Hanover-Square, and of Mr. Hays, at the Theatre.

Boxes, 5s. Pit, 3s. Gallery, 2s.

Robert Meetkerke,

Surgeon and Practitioner in Phyſick,

LATELY arrived from London, and who has ſtudied and practiſed in the different Hoſpitals of London and Edinburgh, acquaints the Public in general of New-York, that he will be ready to attend, and give his Advice in all Caſes of Surgery and Phyſick, and is daily to be ſpoke with at Capt. John Giffords, in Maiden Lane, near the Fly-Market. 37 40

A Perſon that underſtands Accounts, can write a good Hand and be well recommended; may get good Encouragement at a Country Store.——Forty, Sixty, or a Hundred Pair of ſtanch Labourers Shoes are wanted; (provided they can be delivered this, or the fore Part of next Week.)——Inquire of the Printer.

37 40

TO BE LET,

A Genteel Houſe in good Order, between the New Dutch Church and the Fly-Market.—Inquire of the Printer hereof. 37 40

PURSUANT to an order of the Hon. Daniel Horſmanden and William Smith, Eſqrs two of the Judges of the ſupreme Court of Judicature for the province of New-York; Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Iſaac Man, of the city of New-York, merchant, an inſolvent debtor, to ſhew cauſe (if any they have) on the 23d day of Auguſt inſt. at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, at the houſe of the ſaid Daniel Horſmanden, Eſq, why an aſſignment of the ſaid Iſaac Man's eſtate ſhould not be made to Meſſrs. Elias Debroſſes, Lawrence Reade, and Henry White, of the city of New-York, merchants; and the ſaid Iſaac Man be thereupon diſcharged, purſuant and agreeable to the directions of the ſeveral acts of the legiſlature of the colony of New-York, for the relief of inſolvent debtors in that caſe made and provided, the ſaid Iſaac Man, and the major part of his petitioning creditors having complied with the directions of the ſaid acts. 37

To be ſold at Public Vendue,

On Friday next, the 19th Auguſt 1768, oppoſite Mr. Benjamin More's, Sail Maker, and near Peck's Slip; the following Goods, belonging to a young Gentleman lately from Europe;

THE Hiſtory of England from the Invaſion of Julius Cæſar, 11 Vols. by David Hume, Eſq; The Hiſtory of Clariſſa Harlow,—Tom Jones,—Peregrine Pickle,—Biddy Farmer, and ſeveral other entertaining Novels, wrote by great Authors.——A Watch, the Quality of which will be engag'd, two Gold Seals,—a Pair of handſome Silver Shoe Buckles,—a few Pieces of ſuperfine Iriſh Linen, ſome coarſer do.—with many other Articles, too numerous to mention,—The Sale to begin at 10 o'Clock,

N. B. The greateſt Part of the Houſe where the above Goods are to be ſold, is to be let, the Apartments very commodious.

THESE are to give Notice, that all Perſons who have any Demands againſt John Morris and Robert Morris, both inſolvent Debtors in Monmouth County, in East Jerſey, are required to meet their Aſſignees on the 3d Day of October next, at the Houſe of David Curtis, at Manaſquan, in Shrewſbury, in ſaid County, in order to certify their Demands, that the Aſſignees may proceed, purſuant to the late Act of Aſſembly. And alſo, all Perſons who are indebted to the Inſolvents, are required to meet the Aſſignees, at the Houſe of the ſaid Curtis aforeſaid, on the 4th Day of October next, in order to diſcharge and ſettle their Accounts, and there will be Attendance given by the Aſſignees,

37 40

Auguſt 12, 1768. DAVID CURTIS, } Aſſignee for the ſaid John & Ro. Morris.

TO be ſold, a tract of ſalt meadow and Cedar ſwamp, ſituate lying and being on New-Barbados Neck, in Bergen county, in New-Jerſey, containing about 114 acres of ſalt meadow, and about 322 acres of cedar ſwamp; the whole is bounded on the two Sides by Stag's Creek, commonly called Berry's Creek, and by Peach-Iſland Creek. The meadows are reckoned by thoſe in the neighbourhood, who have frequently mowed in them, not inferior to any ſalt meadow in that part of the country; and ſome parts thereof, at a very ſmall expence may be made freſh meadow, and to yield good Engliſh graſs. The timber and wood of every kind in the cedar ſwamp, is now in great perfection, as the preſent owner has preſerved it, and prevented any of the wood being cut out for near upon 30 years. The conveniencies of landings and eaſy carriage from the ſaid cedar ſwamp, are no way inferior to thoſe of any other ſwamp, on that neck; as a great part of the ſwamp is bounded by Berry's Creek, and common ſloops and wood-boats can go up to the creek to be loaded; and from the other ſide of the tract the timber may be brought to Hackenſack River, by ſleding or carting it one quarter of a mile. A plan or draught of the ſaid meadows and ſwamp, made from a late ſurvey, may be ſeen, by applying to Mr. John Terhune, at Hackinſack or to the ſubſcriber at New-York.

If the above-mentioned premiſes are not ſold before the firſt tueſday in April, 1769, they will then be expoſed to ſale to the higheſt bidder, at the court houſe in Bergen county, in the town of Hackinſack. For the greater convenience of purchaſers, the meadows will then be divided into five lots, and the cedar ſwamp into eight lots, each lot of the meadow to contain about twenty three acres, and each lot of the ſwamp to contain upwards of 40 acres; and to be ſold either in ſeparate lots or together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. A good title will be given to the purchaſer or purchaſers, by

37 40 NICHOLAS ROOSEVELT.

To all Perſons whom theſe preſents may Concern, Witneſs,—

THAT I Jacob Moſes of this City, Shop-keeper, on Monday the 15th Day of Auguſt 1768, at Meſſrs. Anthony and John Bleeker's Vendue Room, for no Offence given me by Iſaac Da Coſta, jun. did abuſe, aſſault, ſtrike, and call the ſaid Iſaac Da Coſta, many villanous Names, ſuch as Thief, &c. for which the ſaid Iſaac Da Coſta jun. with a good and juſt Cauſe did apply for Juſtice: And I the ſaid Jacob Moſes, having in the Interim of Time, maturely deliberated the juſt Cauſe of Offence I gave the ſaid Iſaac Da Coſta, jun. have thought it neceſſary to make this public Declaration, that the ſaid Iſaac Da Coſta, jun has ſince his Arrival here, behaved himſelf as an honeſt, prudent and faithful young Man; and that the Words I made uſe of at the ſaid Vendue Room, were without Foundation, for which I hereby acknowledge of avering an Untruth. His

JACOB X MOSES,
Mark.

The above Inſtrument, ſigned by Jacob Moſes, was acknowledged before me to be juſt and true, that is to ſay, every Article abovementioned, this ſixteenth Day of Auguſt, 1768.

37 40 *FRANCIS FILKIN, Alderman.*

To be chartered immediately,

For any Part of the Weſt-Indies,

The Sloop MERCURY,

HENSON GILBERT, Maſter;

At Cruger's Wharf: Apply to JOHN HARRIS CRUGER, or ſaid Maſter.

New-York, Auguſt 18th, 1768. 37 40

PURSUANT to an order of the worſhipful Geo. Brewerton, and Benjamin Blagge, eſqrs; two of the judges of the Mayor's court, for the city and county of New York, upon the petition of John O'Farrell, of the ſaid city, inn-keeper, an inſolvent debtor, and three fourths in value of his creditors: Notice is hereby given by the petitioners to all the creditors of the ſaid John O'Farrell, before the ſaid judges, to ſhew cauſe (if any they have) on Saturday the 27th of Auguſt inſt. between the hours of eleven and twelve of the clock, at the houſe of George Brewerton, Eſq; (being the time and place appointed by the ſaid Judges) why an aſſignment of the ſaid John O'Farrell's eſtate, ſhould not be made to Meſſrs. William Provoſt, and Thomas Heitt, both of the ſaid city merchants, nominated and appointed by the petitioners as truſtees, to receive the ſame for the benefit of all the creditors of the ſaid John O'Farrell: And the ſaid John O'Farrel, be thereupon diſcharged of all his debts, purſuant to the prayer of ſaid petition, and the laws of this colony of New-York, in caſes of inſolvent debtors, made and provided, the ſaid John O'Farrell, and his petitioning creditors, having complied with the directions of the ſaid laws.

Dated New-York, Auguſt 16th, 1768.

...the ſaid Iſaac Van Hook, ſhould not be made to Leonard Leſpenard, and James De Lancey, Eſq; nominated by the petitioners for that purpoſe, purſuant to the prayer of the ſaid petition, and the ſaid Iſaac Van Hook, be thereupon diſcharged; agreeable to the ſeveral acts made for the relief of inſolvent debtors.

GEO. BREWERTON,
B. BLAGGE.

37—

TO BE SOLD.

A Tract of Land of one Hundred Thouſand Acres, ſituate on the Eaſt Side of *Penobſcot-River*, in the Eaſtern Part of *New-England*, on the following Conditions, *viz.*

The Tract is to be divided and laid out in One Hundred Lots, of 1000 Acres each, bounding Weſterly on the ſaid River.

The Purchaſer of each Lot, is to pay *One Hundred Pounds* Sterling, down, or ſecure the Payment thereof by Mortgage of the Land, or otherwiſe, and ſhall be entitled alſo to a Town Lot of Half an Acre, in a Town called, *Alexandria*, laid out at the Mouth of the River, and fronting on *Penobſcot-Bay*; the whole to be held free of Quit Rent for ever.

The Purchaſer is, on each 1000 Acre Lot, within three Years after the firſt Day of *July*, 1769, to ſettle at leaſt one Family, or ſhall then forfeit his Grant; in which Caſe the Conſideration Money ſhall be returned, with Intereſt, at Five *per* Cent.

A Map of the whole, with a State of the Title, is to be ſeen at the Earl of *Stirling*'s Office, at *Baſkinridge*, in *Somerſet* County; at *John Smith*'s, Eſq; at *Perth-Amboy*; at *Cornelius Low*'s, Junior, Eſq; at *New-Brunſwick*; and at *Iſaac Ogden*'s, Eſq; at *Newark*, all in *New-Jerſey*; at *Philip J. Livingſton*'s, Eſq; in *Bayard-ſtreet*, and at Mr. *Gerard Bancker*'s, near the *Exchange*, in *New-York*; at *Jared Ingerſol*'s, Eſq; at *New-Haven*, in *Connecticut*; and Meſſrs. *Hazen* and *Jarvis*'s, at *Newberry*, in *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*.

All Perſons inclining to be concerned in this Purchaſe, are deſired to enter their Names at either of the above Places, on or before the firſt Day of *November* next, in Order that the reſpective Deeds may be prepared.

Penobſcot-Bay, is one of the fineſt on the Coaſt of *New-England*; it abounds with Sea-Fiſh; it's Navigation is ſafe and eaſy to Ships of any Burden. That Part of the River, on which this Tract is laid out, begins within two Leagues of the Bay; the Lands are as good as any in *America*, taking ſo large a Tract together: The Town Spot and the Iſlands in its Neighbourhood, are admirably well ſituated for the carrying on the Cod-Fiſhery; the Rivers have great Plenty of Salmon. Thoſe who have their Names firſt entered, will have the Advantage of taking the firſt Choice of their Lots, as to Situation.

If this Offer to the Public be duly conſidered, it will be found the moſt advantageous one that has appeared, eſpecially to Farmers who have large Families of Children, and who have no great Stocks to provide them with; the Terms are intended lower than any other that has been offered for Lands ſo commodiouſly ſituated, purpoſely to encourage the Settlement of this Country, the Proprietor having other Lands in the Neighbourhood. *July* 22, 1768. 37 40

West Chester County, } ss. TO BE SOLD, at Public Vendue, on Friday the Twenty-fixth Day of Auguſt Inſt. at the Houſe of William Sutton in Memaroneck, at one o'Clock, in the Afternoon.

By Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, the Farm of Gilbert Willett, ſituate, lying, and being at Memaroneck, in Weſt Cheſter County, on which there is a good Houſe and Barn, and a Mill erected on a good Stream, containing about One Hundred and Twenty Acres, be the ſame more or leſs; ſeized and taken in Execution, at the Suit of Joſeph Dwight. The Conditions of Sale will be made known at the Time and Place of Sale, by ISAAC WILLETT, Sheriff.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS Reward.

WHereas the Treaſury in Perth-Amboy, was laſt Night broke open, and Seven Thouſand Pounds carried off. A Reward of One Hundred Pounds ſhall be paid to any one whatſoever that will detect or diſcover the Thief, by me STEPHEN SKINNER.

Perth-Amboy, July 22, 1768. 34 34

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That the Sale of the Lands, lying on the Mohawk River, near Anthony's Noſe, in the County of Albany, lately belonging to the Eſtate of Abraham De Peyſter, Eſq; deceaſed, and now veſted in the Hands of Truſtees, by Act of General-Aſſembly, for the Uſe of the Colony of New York; is poſtponed to the firſt Day of September next, when they will peremptorily be ſold at the Houſe of Richard Cartwright, Innkeeper, in the City of Albany. 32

ALL Perſons having any Demands on the Eſtate of William Walton, Eſq; deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted; and thoſe who are any Ways indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame, to

WILLIAM WALTON, } Executors
JACOB WALTON, }

34 37

NEWFOUNDLAND,

In the OUT-WARD of the City of NEW-YORK,

The PUBLIC are deſired to take NOTICE,

THAT *John Taylor*, of that Part of the ſaid Place, known by the Name of the Glaſs-houſe, has for the Conveniency of thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen, who ſhall think proper to favour him with their Commands; procured a commodious Stage Waggon, with good and quiet Horſes, with a careful Driver, which he propoſes through their Aſſiſtance to cauſe to be drove every Day (beginning the 1ſt Inſt.) punctually at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, from the Houſe of Mr. Vandenbergh, Stable-Keeper, in the Fields, near St. Paul's, to the Glaſs-houſe aforeſaid, and to return back to the ſaid Mr. Vandenbergh, immediately after the Sun ſets, at the ſmall Rate of *One Shilling and Six-pence*, each Paſſenger.

As many Gentlemen have received great Benefit from Bathing in the Salt Water at the above Place early in the Morning, the ſaid Waggon, on Notice being left at Mr. Vandenbergh's the over Night, will always be ready to ſet out any Time in the Morning, appointed for that Purpoſe. 35 38

At PUBLIC VENDUE,

TO be ſold, on Thurſday the fifteenth day of September next, the dwelling-houſe of John Wright, late of Fluſhing, deceaſed, with three rooms on the lower floor, and three above ſtairs, with three fire-places below ſtairs, with a garden, kitchen, dairy houſe, two barns, a chair houſe, cow-houſe and barrack and a well, handy by the door, with twenty acres of good level land, part orcharding, and mowed yearly, lying within leſs than a mile of Fluſhing town landing, and alſo three acres and a half of good ſalt meadow, with eighteen ſquare rods of up-land adjoining, lying within leſs than a mile from ſaid place; and alſo fifteen acres and an half of good timber land; and a negro woman, and ſeveral clocks, watches and ſundry other things; the vendue to be held at the premiſes in Fluſhing. And alſo two houſes and lots of land in New-York, being in Duke-Street, one wherein Sarah Pinto, now lives, and the other wherein the Widow Copp, now lives, almoſt oppoſite one to the other; and alſo one lot of land in New-York, lying near the fields, which ſaid two tenements and lot of land, is to be ſold on the premiſes at public vendue, on Thurſday the 30th day of October next, the vendue to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon, on ſaid days, both in Fluſhing and New-York, where the conditions of ſale will be ſeen. And alſo all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, either by bond, bill, note, or book debts, are deſired to come to James Buvelot, of New-York, or to John Field, jun. of Fluſhing, and diſcharge the ſame to prevent trouble; and likewiſe all thoſe who have any juſt Demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their accounts, in order that they may be ſettled.

JAMES BUVELOT, } Executors.
JOHN FIELD, Jun, }

32 45 & 49

Richard Norris, *Stay-Maker*,

FROM LONDON:

MAKES all ſorts of ſtays & jumps, turned and plain, with French and Mecklinburg waiſt-coats, German jackets, ſlips after the neateſt and beſt manner, and at the moſt reaſonable Rates: Any ladies uneaſy in their ſhapes, he likewiſe fits without any Incumberance; young ladies and growing miſſes inclined to caſts or riſes in the hips or ſhoulders, he likewiſe prevents by methods approved of by the ſociety of ſtay-makers in London: He acquires the firſt faſhions of the court of London by a correſpondent he has ſettled there. He has had the honour of working for ſeveral ladies of diſtinction both in England and in this city with univerſal applauſe, and flatters himſelf he gave entire ſatisfaction, as he engages his work preferable to any done in theſe parts for neatneſs and true fitting.

N. B. The ſaid NORRIS, cuts whale-bone for merchants and others, and ſells his bone at the loweſt price; he returns his ſincere thanks to all his good and kind cuſtomers, and hopes their good word will not be wanting to his future promotion.—He waits on ladies at any diſtance, and is to be found next door to the late Mayor, oppoſite Mr. Lott's, in Smith-ſtreet, New-York. 29 32

This Day is publiſhed, and to be ſold by

GARRAT NOEL,

(Price 8s. printed on a handſome Type, and neatly bound) a new Edition of a

TREATISE

CONCERNING

RELIGIOUS AFFECTIONS,

In Three PARTS;

Part I. CONCERNING the Nature of the *Affections*, and their Importance in *Religion*.

II. Shewing what are *no certain Signs* that *religious Affections* are *gracious*, or that they are *not*.

III. Shewing what *are diſtinguiſhing Signs* of truly gracious and *holy Affections*.

By JONATHAN EDWARDS, A. M,

N B. In this Edition the Notes are inſerted at large, and the Errors of a former one are carefully corrected.

To be SOLD,

THE Houſe and Lot of land, lately belonging to Iſaac Lyon of Newark, deceaſed; the lot contains about ſix acres of land, and has upon it, an orchard of ninety apple trees, now in the prime of bearing; a dwelling houſe, with three fire-places, a large barn almoſt new, with good ſtables; a large ſtill-houſe, with two ſtills, good worms and conveniencies for diſtilling cider; ſituate in the town of Newark, about half a mile from the noted tavern kept by James Banks, and fronting the great road leading to Elizabeth-Town. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, by applying to Samuel Hayes at Newark, may know the conditions of ſale, or to John and Mattaniah Lyon, at Morris-Town, who will give an indiſputable title to the ſame.

Newark, Auguſt 2d, 1768. 35 40

The New-York Paper Manufactory.

Ready Money for clean Linen Rags, may be had of JOHN KEATING, between the Fly-Market and Burling's-Slip

☞ All thoſe who have the Welfare of the Country at Heart, are deſired ſeriouſly to conſider the Importance of a Paper Manufactory to this Government and how much Good they may do it, by preſerving the Linen Rags, particularly the fine ones, which would be otherwiſe uſeleſs; their ſaving of Rags is recommended, not ſo much for the Money which they will immediately fetch (which can be but a triſle) but the Benefit which will accrue to the Public in general if the Manufactory is ſupplied with Rags, ſo as to enable us to make a ſufficient Quantity of Paper for our own Conſumption, and by this Means keep in the Province the Sums of Money, which are annually remitted for this ſingle Commodity, and when once ſent from hence, are entirely loſt to us, Whereas by manufacturing of it here, Numbers of poor People are daily employ'd, and the Money ſtill remains in a circulating State; it is therefore hop'd that all Perſons will be as careful as poſſible, in ſaving that, which evidently appears will be of public Utility.

N. B. As the Paper Mill is now completed, thoſe who have Rags by them, are requeſted to bring them in, and all Perſons who wants to be ſupplied with Paper of this Manufacture, are deſired to ſend their Orders to John Keating, which ſhall be completed as faſt as poſſible.

New-York, July 1768. 32—

THOMAS VALLENTINE, bred under the ableſt Maſter in Ireland, who for ſome Years after his Apprenticeſhip conducted the Gardening Buſineſs, for the Right Honourable the Earl of Belvedere, a Nobleman remarkable for elegant Taſte, extenſive Gardens and Plantations, The major Part of which were made immediately under ſaid Gardner's Direction, during his Service with him; and has been afterwards employed by ſeveral of the Nobility and Gentry, to lay out their Gardens and Improvements—He alſo ſurveys Land, makes Copies and traces Maps, draws Deſigns for Gardens, Plantations, ſtoves green Houſes, forcing Frames, &c. &c, and will execute the Plans if required. He is willing to attend any Gentleman's Gardens, within ten or twelve Miles of this City, a Day or two in the Week, and give ſuch Directions as are neceſſary for completing and keeping the ſame in proper Order. He has ſufficient Certificates ſetting forth his Character and Abilities, and can be further recommended if required, by a Gentleman near this City. Any Gentleman having Occaſion to employ ſaid Vallentine, may hear of him at the Printer's at the Exchange.

The New-York Air Furnace Company,

have for Sale at their Foundery, a large Aſſortment of the following caſt Iron Ware, which is allowed by proper Judges to be equal if not ſuperior to any made in Europe or America, viz.

POTTS, kettles, ſkillets and tea kettles, ſtew and pie pans, pot aſh kettles and coolers, ſugar boilers large kettles, uſed in the whale fiſhery, rollers for ſugar works and malt mills; forge hammers and anvils, perpetual ovens, Bath ſtoves, ſquare and round ſtoves for work-ſhops or ſhip's cabins, &c. ſhips caboofes, mill round, and gudgeons, mortars and peſtles; iron dogs, hatters baſons, cart, waggon and chair boxes of all ſizes; half hundreds and ſmaller weights, iron bars for ſugar houſes and other uſes, girdles, large ſcrews for ſpermaceti works—large plates to cover the whole bottom of the oven, with a rim round the edge, for calcining pot aſh; fullers plates, boiling plates, figured and plain chimney backs, jamb plates, and layers agreeable to any pattern that ſhall be left at the foundery, or with GILBERT FORBES, RICHARD SHARPE, or PETER T. CURTENIUS.

N B. A black-ſmith, who underſtands his buſineſs it waiting. 32 57

To the PRINTER,

SIR,

Pleaſe to indulge me with a Place in your Poet's Corner, for the following Lines to the Author of the Piece in your laſt.

To LAMENTO.

YET LAMENTO, theſe pains, 'ſpite of all thou haſt ſaid,
By one hour of HER preſence are far over paid:
Theſe ſorrows from ABSENCE, which now you deplore,
Then vaniſh,—are loſt,—and are tho't of no more.
Recal thoſe raſh words, and ſo leave to complain,
Since the next *tender-meeting* rewards all thy pain:
Let ſweet expectation then leſſen thy *care*;—
Let hope ſoften Abſence, and keep off deſpair.

INPARTO.

New-York 21ſt July, 1768.

VAUX HALL GARDENS.

MR. FRANCIS begs Leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City, and the Public in general; That on Monday next, and every Day after, (Sunday excepted) from eight in the Morning till ten at Night, (at Four Shillings each Perſon) may be ſeen at the Garden, in a large commodious Room, genteelly fitted for the Purpoſe, a Group of Magnificent WAX FIGURES, "Ten in Number," rich and elegantly dreſſed, according to the ancient Roman, and preſent Mode; which Figures, bear the moſt ſtriking Reſemblance of real Life, and repreſent the great Roman General PUBLIUS SCIPIO, who conquered the City of Carthage, ſtanding by his Tent pitch'd in a Grove of Trees, (among which are ſome of different Fruits, very natural) attended by his Life Guards; with the King, the young Prince, and Princeſs, and other great Perſonages brought before the General, who were taken Priſoners in the City. Alſo there are ſeveral very maſterly Pieces of Grotto-Work, and Flowers, compoſed of various Shells, &c. The Whole affording a very agreeable Entertainment, and are declared by thoſe who have ſeen Figures of the like Kind, much admired in LONDON and PARIS, to be no Way inferior.

P. S. A more particular Deſcription, will be ready on Monday to be delivered at the Gardens.

☞ Tea, Coffee, Mead Cakes, &c. as uſual. 33—

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.

SUPPL

ST. JOHN,

In conſequence of a diſpute betw
Grenada, the following Addre
to General Melvill to be tra

To the KING's

The humble Addreſs of the Rep
and the Grenadines

May it pleaſe your Maje

WE, your Majeſty's moſt
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Signed by order o
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committed by this Houſe, the 24th
meſſage be ſent accordingly.
Ordered, That Mr. Scott, Majo
and Mr. William Mackintoſh, be
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CHARLES-TOWN, (Sout

The ſalary of his Excellency Gener
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SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNA ,

OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1337.

[THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1768.]

ST. JOHN, (Antigua) April 23.

In consequence of a diſpute between the Council and the Aſſembly of Grenada, the following Addreſs to his Majeſty has been preſented to General Melvill to be tranſmitted to the King.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Repreſentatives of the Iſland of Genada and the Grenadines, in General Aſſembly.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

WE, *your Majeſty's moſt dutiful, loyal, and faithful Subjects, the Repreſentatives of the People of your Iſlands,* Grenada, *and* Grenadines, *beg Leave with the greateſt Humility, to approach your ſacred Perſon, to lay before your Majeſty the diſtreſs which this colony has, for a conſiderable time paſt, laboured under, from the violence and intrigues of your Majeſty's Council.*

The concern for the welfare and proſperity of all your Majeſty's ſubjects, however remote, which your Majeſty has demonſtrated on ſo many important occaſions, inſpire us with the higheſt confidence of your Majeſty's protection.

We have always conſidered, that the different branches of the Legiſlature, ought to be free and independent of each other; and therefore could not help obſerving with concern, the ſtrong interpoſition of the other two branches in election of Members to ſerve in the General Aſſembly, and the partiality of returning-officers, who are always named by the Commander in Chief.

The Aſſembly, under the neceſſity of ſhewing their diſapprobation of ſuch meaſures, and particularly of returning-officers aſſuming to themſelves, the right of taking or refuſing votes at their pleaſure, upon a complaint made to them; ſummoning before them, a returning-officer, and after an examination of witneſſes three days, when it was fully proved, that he refuſed their votes for a candidate, and could only give for reaſon, That he believed him to be a Roman Catholic.

The Aſſembly, ſtudious of giving an example of moderation, ſimply condemned him and a Juſtice of the Peace, who, at the ſame election, had ordered a Candidate and his Agent into cuſtody, to acknowledge the fault and beg pardon of the houſe.

This ſubmiſſion, they, in the moſt obſtinate manner, refuſed to make, upon which they were ordered into the common Gaol.

The evening following, and when the houſe of Aſſembly did not ſtand prorogued, they were taken out by Patrick Maxwell *and* Robert Turner, *Eſquires, members of the Council and aſſiſtant Judges; and before the Aſſembly could again meet, they were prorogued: Notwithſtanding this prorogation, the Council continued to ſit and conſidering themſelves ſtill in their Legiſlative capacity, publiſhed their minutes of the 11th and 15th of January, wherein they paſſed the moſt virulent and abuſive Reſolutions, concerning the Aſſembly, roſted on the groſſeſt miſrepreſentation of facts.*

The Aſſembly, though deeply affected with the indecency of ſuch proceedings on the part of the Council, beg leave only to obſerve, that the Grand-Jury, *duly ſummoned, conſiſting entirely of natural-born ſubjects and the principal ſubjects of the Colony, thought it their indiſpenſable duty, unanimouſly, to addreſs your Majeſty's Governor, to call the Aſſembly which then ſtood prorogued.*

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE are extremely mortified, to find it incumbent on us at preſent, to acquaint your Majeſty of the difficulties this colony has already experienced, and is ſtill like to feel, from the obſtruction of public buſineſs, owing ſolely to the wanton and caballing ſpirit of thoſe in power, and their conſtant attempts to vilify and overbear the Repreſentatives of your Majeſty's ſubjects of this colony.

We forbear enumerating the many inſtances of artifice and intrigue practiſed here, founded on authority, and tending only to the gratification of individuals; convinced that your Royal Juſtice which has ever been extended to the meaneſt of your ſubjects, will aſſure to this colony, a continuation of your Majeſty's paternal regard.

Signed by order of the houſe

ALEXANDER WINNETT, *Speaker.*

Reſolved, *That the ſaid Addreſs do paſs.*

Ordered, *That the ſaid Addreſs be engroſſed, and that Mr.* Bourryau *and Mr.* M'Vicar *do wait upon his Excellency and preſent the ſame, with the following meſſage:*

The Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly, to his Excellency the General.

"*This houſe having agreed upon an addreſs, to the King's moſt* "*Excellent Majeſty herewith ſend it to your Excellency, and beg* "*your Excellency will be pleaſed to tranſmit the ſame by the firſt* "*opportunity.*"

ALEXANDER WINNETT, Speaker.

Ordered, *That copies of the Reſolutions of this day, ſigned by the Speaker, be prepared, and tranſmitted to the Agent of the Colony, to be laid before the Board of Trade, and Secretary of State.*

Ordered, *That a free conference be deſired with the Council, ſo ſoon as that Honourable Board ſhall ſit, upon the ſubject matter of their minutes of the 11th and 15th* January, *and the 7th* March; *and upon the Enlargement of* Walter Robertſon *and* John Nethercott, *Eſquires, by two members of their Honourable Board, committed by this Houſe, the 24th* December *laſt, and that a meſſage be ſent accordingly.*

Ordered, *That Mr.* Scott, *Major* Young, *Mr.* Alexander, *and Mr.* William Mackintoſh, *be a Committee to draw up reaſons to be offered to the Council at the ſaid Conference.*

CHARLES-TOWN, (South-Carolina) June 20.

The ſalary of his Excellency General Woodley, as Governor of His Majeſty's Leeward Charribbee-Iſlands is £. 1200 ſterling per annum: In his firſt ſpeech to the Council and Aſſembly of ANTIGUA, *he tells them he has it in charge to recommend the paſſing an act of Settlement, which he hopes will be the firſt thing they take into their conſideration: Accordingly the Aſſembly of that iſland, (conformable to his Majeſty's 86th inſtruction to him) have voted a ſettlement of £. 1000 that currency per annum, during his government, to be paid him quarterly; and alſo a houſe to be provided him at the public expence.*

Copy of his Majeſty's 86th inſtruction to his Excellency General Woodley, which his Excellency referred to in his firſt ſpeech to the Aſſembly of Antigua in April laſt.

"*Whereas it has been repreſented that the ſalary of Twelve hundred pounds ſterling per ann. which his late Majeſty hath heretofore thought fit to allow out of the duty of four and a half per cent. ariſing in our Leeward Iſlands, for our Governor and chief of thoſe Iſlands, is not at preſent ſufficient for his ſupport and the dignity of that our Government; we have taken the ſame into conſideration, and are graciouſly pleaſed to permit and allow, that the reſpective Aſſemblies of the ſaid Iſlands, may by any act or acts, ſettle upon you ſuch ſum or ſums of money in addition to your ſalary of Twelve hundred pounds per ann. as they ſhall think proper; and you are hereby allowed to give your aſſent to any act or acts of Aſſembly for that purpoſe; provided that ſuch ſum or ſums be ſettled upon you and your ſucceſſors in this Government, or at leaſt on you during the whole time of your Government there; and that the ſame be done by the firſt reſpective Aſſemblies of our ſaid Iſlands after your arrival there,* before *they proceed upon any other buſineſs.*"

Letters from St. Auguſtine informs us, that Tallechee, a head beloved man of the Lower Creeks, and a grand Medal Chief, waited on his Excellency Governor Grant, with a white eagle's tail and a talk from his towns, importing, "that in attention to what had been required at the congreſs at Picolata, the nation was deſirous of giving ſatisfaction; and the Bonnichee, the head man of a town had been killed, becauſe he had promoted the outrages and murders at St. Mary's river, wherein his two nephews were principally concerned; and they hoped his Excellency would look upon the death of the ſaid head man, as ſufficient ſatisfaction for the murder." The ſame letter adds, "It plainly appearing that Bonnichee, abovementioned, had ſet on and prompted his nephews to kill the people on St. Mary's river, and afterwards upon ſatisfaction being demanded, had conſented that they ſhould be puniſhed, in revenge of which, and to ſave themſelves, the nephews murdered their uncle; Governor Grant would not conſider his being killed as any ſatisfaction, but inſiſted that one of the perſons immediately concerned ſhould ſuffer death." As the ſuperintendant directed the commiſſary in the Creek nation to demand ſatisfaction for former murders, as well as for that at St. Mary's, it is probable the Indian, mentioned in a former Gazette to be put to death on that account, was the above-named Bonnichee.

Eight tranſports, with about eighteen hundred Greeks and other Chriſtians from Smyrna, and the ſouthern parts of Europe, ſkilled in the culture of vines, olives, coffee, cotton, &c. are all arrived at St. Auguſtine, under the direction of Dr. Andrew Turnbull, in order to ſettle the lands in Eaſt-Florida, granted to that gentleman and others concerned with him.

PARIS, *May* 2.

IT is aſſured that eighteen or twenty battalions are marching towards the coaſt of Provence, in order to embark for Corſica, under the command of the Marquis de Chauvelin, Lieutenant General of his Majeſty's forces. Some people think theſe troops are going to take poſſeſſion of the iſland, in order to reſtore it to the Genoeſe; others that it is going to be erected into a kingdom for the Duke of Parma; and others that by virtue of a treaty lately made by General Paoli, who came here on purpoſe incognito, the Corſicans have conſented to put themſelves entirely under his Majeſty's government.

Warſaw, April 29. *We hear that the Ruſſian troops who have hitherto only been upon the defenſive, are going to act with vigour againſt the confederates of Podolia; and ſome people ſay, that great part of the latter are already diſperſed. This ſtep is the more neceſſary, becauſe there is a new confederacy formed at Lublin, where a Coſſack was lately maſſacred in a moſt barbarous manner. In ſhort, the whole kingdom is in confuſion, and nothing keeps the mutineers within bounds but the preſence of the Ruſſian troops.*

Warſaw, April 30. *The affairs of Podolia begin to wear a ſerious aſpect. There have been already divers ſkirmiſhes between the Confederates and the Ruſſians, ſome killed, wounded, and made priſoners on each ſide; but it is feared the ſcene will become more bloody, and eſpecially we are juſt now informed, that the young Prince de Repnin, Colonel Ingeſtrom, and Lieutenant Lietzen, who are returned from Petersburgh with the ratification of the treaty concluded with the commiſſaries of the Republic, and confirmed by the Dyet, have brought at the ſame time a poſitive declaration on the part of the Empreſs that her troops ſhall not only remain in Poland until tranquility is entirely eſtabliſhed, ; but ſhall march againſt the Confederates in Podelia, and treat them as perturbators of the public repoſe.*

From the Confines of Poland, May 2. *Beſides the Confederacy of Bar, there have ſince been formed two others, one of whom has been already cruſhed by the Ruſſians. The city of Lublin has ſuffered extremely on this occaſion, as they ſounded the toczin, and fired from the windows upon the Ruſſian troops when they marched into that place, the later returned the ſalute, and whole ſtreets were ſoon in flames: upwards of one hundred houſes, five palaces, and a religious convent have been deſtroyed there.*

P. S. It is reported that the corps of obſervation, which the Porte kept on our frontiers, is in motion.

LONDON,

May 17. *Some letters from Ireland mention, that two thouſand tons of Iriſh proviſions are now there buying up for the uſe of the French naval arſenals at Breſt and Rochfort.*

By a gentleman arrived in town from Glouceſterſhire and Wiltſhire, we are informed, that there is at this time ſo great a decay in the woollen manufactures in thoſe counties, that ſome thouſands in that branch of buſineſs are now unemployed, and in general in a ſtarving condition.

May 18. *We are credibly informed, that the French purchaſe more Engliſh horſes than all the other nations in Europe put together; they generally give the higheſt prices, for where they take a liking to a horſe, no price can keep him from them.*

Yeſterday the party of guards which have done duty ſome days in St. George's Fields, were drawn off, their farther attendance being deemed unneceſſary, as all things remain quiet in thoſe parts.

We are informed, that the bill for the augmentation of the army in Ireland, after a very warm conteſt, was rejected the firſt day by a majority of one, the ſecond day by a majority of four voices.

Monday the Revd. Mr. Lloyd received ſentence in the court of King's Beech, Weſtminſter, to pay a fine of fifty pounds, for writing a certain poem.

May 20. *There is a very ſtrong rumour that Lord Camden will ſoon reſign the Chancellorſhip, and that Mr. Yorke will ſucceed him in that important office.*

The whiſper is alſo equally current, that the Honourable the Earl of Shelburne will in a few days reſign his poſt of Secretary of State.

A report is circulated, that Mr. Dunning, the Solicitor-General (who declined the other day to plead againſt Mr. Wilkes) will ſhortly give place, in his office, to Mr. Wedderburn.

May 21. *His Majeſty has appointed the Hon. Colonel Boyd, to be Lieutenant Governor of Gibraltar, in the room of Thomas Dunbar, Eſq;*

Extract of a letter from Genoa, April 18, 1768.

"*A treaty will make its appearance in a few days, conſiſting of 40 articles, concluded between the court of Verſailles and the Serene Republic: In virtue of which treaty the iſland of Corſica is to become ſubject to France. It is further ſaid here, that the Republic is going to reduce the Corſican regiment in its pay, and to diſmiſs all the Corſican ſoldiers who are in garriſon at St. Remo.*"

Letters from Petersburg inform, that the French are buying up immenſe quantities of ſalt-petre, gun-powder, and naval ſtores, to be ſhipt in Ruſſian bottoms for the port of Dunkirk, Rochfort, and Breſt.

Some private letters from Paris mention, that the court of Verſailles had actually received remonſtrances from divers foreign Ambaſſadors, againſt ſending French troops to Corſica.

Within theſe few days the French Agents have been very buſy in buying up large quantities of gunpowder to be ſhipt for Breſt.

May 23. It is confidently reported, that the French Miniſtry have actually aſſumed a very big ſtile in anſwer to the remonſtrances of his Excellency the Earl of Rochfort againſt the late proceedings of the court of Verſailles, relating to Corſica.

They write from Marſeilles, that a regiment of French infantry had juſt received orders to embark there, for garriſon duty on the iſland of Capraia.

We are informed that a motion will be made on the firſt day of next term againſt a certain great Crown Officer.

It is rumoured that our Ambaſſador at the court of Portugal will ſpeedily be recalled.

It is ſaid, there will be an interview, very ſhortly, between the King of Denmark, the King of Pruſſia, and his Serene Highneſs the Prince Stadtholder, but the place of meeting we have not yet heard of.

A letter from Hamburg mentions, that the brave people of Corſica, after having in vain implored the aſſiſtance and protection of divers foreign Courts againſt the tyranny of the French King, had unanimouſly reſolved to ſell their liberty and lives together, rather than ſubmit to the arbitrary dictates of the Grand Monarch.

They adviſe from Leghorn, that the Court of Verſailles had of late propoſed very flattering offers to General Paoli, which the more than Roman virtue of that celebrated Patriot had induced him to refuſe.

An article from Genoa, in the laſt Hague Gazette, ſays, "We can no longer doubt of the exiſtence of a treaty concluded between this Republic and the Court of Verſailles, in conſequence of which a corps of between eight and ten thouſand French troops will be ſoon tranſported to Corſica; but we don't yet know the true end or deſign of ſuch force being ſent: ſome perſons pretend to be aſſured that it has been reſolved on in concert with the Courts of Vienna and London."

Letters from Rome adviſe, that they hourly expect to hear of the expulſion of the Jeſuits from the ſtate of Genoa.

Letters from Paris, by the laſt mail, mention, that the French Weſt-India planters had obtained a grant for reducing the duty on French coffee, imported from the Colonies, by which means it was expected that they would be able to underſell both the Engliſh and Dutch at all foreign markets.

May 24. *Yeſterday at noon a large body of ſawyers went to Limehouſe, and deſtroyed a great part of a machine, or ſaw mill, belonging to Mr. Dingley, which coſt near 5000 l.*

We hear that Mr. Littleton's negotiation with the Portugueſe miniſtry is totally at a ſtand, and that there is little or no proſpect of his ſucceſs, in the important object of his commiſſion.

May 25. We hear by a private letter from Ireland, that a poor fellow was lately indicted for ſtealing a gelding; the jury, conſidering that the offence was capital, and being willing to ſhew mercy to their unfortunate countryman, brought in their verdict—"MANSLAUGHTER."

…e of the fold… Tuesday, before the King's …h prison cried out, "We are all ready to fire on our enemies the French and Spaniards, but never will on our own countrymen."

May 25. *We hear a tax will be proposed in the approaching parliament of* 10 *per cent. on all legacies, and* 20 *per cent. on all estates devised by will in prejudice of the heirs at law. This, with other taxes, which a patriotic ministry intend to lay upon luxury, will enable government to take off the duty upon several necessaries of life, particularly those upon soap and candles, which are at present so oppressive to our poor, and so destructive to our manufactures.*

It has been of late sedulously circulated about St. James's, that the late Earl of Egremont made the last peace, as if the friends of the favourite were already sensible, that the new parliament would open with a strict enquiry into the merits of that negotiation, and the corrupt practices that have been made use of, in order to obtain a parliamentary approbation of so inadequate a treaty.

May 26. Yesterday morning a courier arrived express from the Court of Brunswick to Carlton-house, and afterwards went to Richmond to their Majesties, who brought the agreeable news of her Royal Highness the Princess of Brunswick being safely delivered of another daughter; on hearing of which her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales (who was at Kew) came to town from Carlton-house, for the first time since the death of her late Royal Highness Princess Louisa-Anne.

May 27. It is strongly reported that a *material* change in the administration is not very distant; and what is more remarkable, it is owing to some disputes about settling the ceremonial of a late funeral procession.—The following list is come to our hands: Earl Gower, first Lord of the Treasury. Mr. Grenville, Secretary for Southern Department. Earl of Temple, Privy Seal. Earl of Sandwich, First Lord of the Admiralty. Earl of Halifax, President of the Council. Mr. Yorke, Lord Chancellor. Earl of Suffolk, First Lord of Trade. Lord Hillsborough and Lord le Despencer, Posts Masters General.

May 28. We are credibly informed, that the Parliament will sit by short adjournments for the major part of the summer.

May 30. We are well assured, that the treaty, so often mentioned to be on the tapis between the French and Genoese, relating to Corsica, is concluded, and that the French are to have the said island for ever; and, moreover, that Paoli hath accepted a high commission in the French service.—How this nation, and other maritime parts of Europe, will think of the French being masters of Corsica, we are at a loss to guess.

The Commandant of the Fort of Rio Grande, in the Brazils, has been lately hanged at Lisbon, for High-Treason, and maintaining illicit correspondence in that country; and all the other persons concerned, after a long imprisonment, have been banished the territories of his Portuguese Majesty for ever.

Extract of a letter from Poland, May 9.

"Every thing now wears a warlike appearance in this kingdom. There has just happened a fresh affair between the Russians and Confederates, wherein the latter had 300 killed and wounded, and 80 made prisoners.

"The Clergy of Warsaw have already furnished the Confederacy with four millions, and begin loudly to recommend a Croizade, to defend the Faith sword in hand."

According to private letters from the Hague, a body of Prussian troops were soon expected to make their appearance in Italy.

Whitehall, May 28. The King has been pleased to grant unto William Obrien, Esq; the office of Secretary and Provost Marshal General of the islands of Bermuda or Somer's islands in America, in the room of George Browne, Esq; deceased.

BOSTON, August 1.

Last Week two vessels arrived here from the Mount, by whom we have a confirmation that the trade with the English at that Place is wholly broke: That a Brig from this Port arrived there the latter End of June, but as soon as she came to anchor, Orders were sent to her to depart without any person coming ashore; the Capt. however, ventured up to Town, but was soon put under the Care of a Soldier to see him off again, with orders to sail immediately, which he was obliged to comply with, tho' he urged his want of Water, and proceeded from thence to Nichola Mole.

By a Vessel from Halifax this Morning we learn, that all the Detachments of Troops from the different Outposts of that Province are soon to be called in.

TO BE SOLD,

By HENRY C. BOGART,

Next Door to Mr. Robert Ray's, near the Old Dutch Church;

CHOICE Muscovado Sugars in Hogsheads fit for Shops, Jamaica Spirits, West-India and New-York Rum, Molasses, and a few Bales of Cotton.

To be SOLD,

By JOHN LAMB,

At his House in King-Street, near opposite the Honourable Joseph Read's, Esq;

VERY elegant Purple, Red, Blue, and fancy ground, printed Linens and Chintzes; Red, Purple, and Blue Linen Handkerchefs, and Irish Linens.—Likewise the very best Tent Wine in Bottles, and excellent Shrub. 33 36

SAMUEL BROOME,

AND COMPANY;

HAVE just imported in the Mercury, from London, and the last Vessels from Bristol, Liverpool, and Scotland; the following Goods, which are now selling at their Store, near the Merchant's Coffee-House, on the most moderate Terms:

BROAD cloths in half pieces of all colours
Six quarter coating of all colours
Six quarter nap ditto
Yard-wide frizes and fearnoughts
Duffels and German serges
Pennistons and half thicks
Strip'd linseys and embos'd serges
Flannels of all colours
White and spotted swanskin
Blue and drab kerseys
Rose blankets of all sorts
Strip'd ditto
Forrest cloths
Black silk velvets
Black and drab cotton do.
Half yard and half ell lastings
Black figur'd do. & drawboys
Thickfetts
Black sattinet
Stocking pieces for breeches, &c.
Cotton checks of all sorts
Check linen handkerchiefs
Printed blue and red do
Spotted bandanoes
Lunge romalls
Cotton strip'd do
Bed bunts
Strip'd damascus
Tammies, durants and callimancoes of all colours
Venetian poplins
Mecklins
Check'd and strip'd camblets
And a large assortment of other handsome figur'd stuffs
London camblets
Ribbons a complete assortment
Irish linen
Dowlas
Quadruple Silesias
Tandem do
Dutch, English and Scotch oznabrigs
Cambricks and plain lawn
Spotted do
Kenting handherchiefs plain and bordered
Black and white silk gauze
Black taffities
Narrow do. of all colours
Best balladine sewing silks
Tapes
London qualities
Scotch thread of all numbers
Shirt buttons
Buckram
Silk and hair buttons
Scarf twist do
Silk, hair and scarf twist of all colours
Callicoes, dark, purple,
Light do
Pencil do
Women's and children's fans
Black lace and trimmings
Cap do do
Black gimp and fringe
Women's shoes
Scotch snuff
Men's castor hats
Ditto felt do
Boys do do
Sailor's bound caps
Men's gloves
Women's gloves and mitts
Women's worsted mitts
Men's worsted hose
Gilt, silver'd and metal buttons of all sorts
Black and colour'd women's mitts
Hoses's and Bristol shoes
Nutmegs
Sealing wax and wafers
Ink powder
Writing paper and bonnet do
Silk knee garters
Wax Necklaces
Beeds well sorted
Large and small bibles
Testaments
Dilworth's spelling books
Worsted hose, plain & rib'd
Black and white gauze
Clouting diaper
London pewter
Pins large and small
Needles common and white chapel
Nails of all sorts
Knives and forks
Carving do
Cuttoes
Penknives, Barlow and other sorts
Spotted handle do
Taylor's shears and scissars
Carpenter's hammers
Shoemaker's do
Bellowses
Gimblets double worm'd and common
Spike do and tap borers
Compasses common and steel pointed
Candlesticks
H and HL hinges
Table do
Dovetail do
Butts do
Rais'd joint do
Cruet frames
Shoe pinchers and nippers
Shoe knives
Thumb latches
Awl blades and hafts
Cubboard locks
Chest do
Double spring do
Pad do
Splinter do
Stock do
Plain irons
Broad chissels
Mortice do
Bolton do
Common handsaws
Tennon do
Pannels do
Sash do
Dovetail do
Compass
Best Whites do
Taylors thimbles
Women's do
Snuff boxes
Men's shoe and knee buckles
Women's do
Iron and brass jewsharps
Horsewhips and half hunters
Iron screws
Brass cocks, with and without keys
Steel snuffers
Snaffle bitts
Ditto bridles
Brass chair nails
Brass handles and escutchons
Ditto hinges
Ditto nobs
Warming pans
Temple and common spectacles
Wool cards
Six by eight and seven by nine glass
Files and rasps
Ivory and horn combs
Razors
Powder and shot
Fish hooks
Slates and pencils
Scithes and sickles
Pewter table spoons
Ditto tea do
Quart bottles
Three pint do
Two quart do
Corks
Whiting in barrels
Brimstone
Shot
With many other articles too tedious to mention. 32

To be SOLD,

A Complete Stocking Weavers' Frame;—Inquire of Lodewick Bamper, in Chapel-Street.

N. B. Said Bamper has also to let at a very reasonable Rate, a House, Slaughter-House, Stable, Sheep-Pasture, &c. situate on Long-Island, and is very convenient for a Butcher, or any other Family. 33 36

The VIRTUES, USES, and Variety of OPERATIONS, of the true HELMONTIS PHILOSOPHICAL

AURUM POTABILE,

THE REAL

Quinta Essentia Solis:

Or, GOLDEN TINCTURE.

Which is a PREPARATION *out of the Mineral Vegetable and Animal Regions.*

THIS admirable Essentia, or Golden Tincture, may be safely as a pleasant medicine used by all, whether young or old, sick or in health, both by sea and land, as a right universal, and proper on board of vessels going to sea, and for families to keep in their houses, especially in places, where, sometimes, doctors are at a great distance, and not so quick to be had: Any such families may give their patients relief before the doctor can come.

This Golden Tincture, taken inwardly, strengtheneth and comforteth the whole humidum radicale, stomach, brain and all inward parts of the body; expels winds, worms, melancholy, anxieties of mind; eases palpitations of the heart, pain in the stomach, heart-burn, faintness, in hysterical fits, cholic or gripes in the bowels, especially in young children, it is in reality a right experienced anodyne; in lethargy, that is in sleepy diseases as preter natural propensity to sleep, or any violent, sudden and acute disorder you'll find relief; it openeth obstructions of the internal vessels, as the liver, spleen, kidneys, and other parts, because it warms, attenuates, incides, and evacuates the original of divers diseases, as in catarrhs or defluxions, strangury, hooping-cough, vomiting, bleeding of wounds, bleeding at the nose, applying it on a bit of scrap'd lint to the nostrils, looseness and bloody-flux, especially for children; it cleanseth the blood infected by the scurvy and other contagious diseases; it preserveth the body from internal ulcers and corruptions, creates appetite; in an asthma, it resolves, opens the breast, and brings on a free breathing through the aromatic smell; takes away stinking breath; it causeth women that are subject to miscarriages, to go their time, and being given when the time comes, it causeth a speedy and easy delivery; it warms and cleanseth the matrix and after birth; it is excellent in continual, inflammatory, intermitting and child-bed fevers; it causeth sweat, and yet cureth preter-natural sweating. In the small-pox, old or young, it drives them, through a mild sweat, out, and makes the pustules fill. It brings great help and comfort both to male and female, in assisting their fruitfulness, as it is a great preserver from sterility.

The dose of it is from 4 to 30 drops, according to the age, you regulate the quantity on a bit of loaf sugar; let it melt in the mouth, and gradually swallowed down, or give it in a glass of wine or cold water, but to small children, give it in breast milk, it must be swallowed as quick as possible, to have its due effect, according to the stubbornness of the sickness, you may with safety internally, so often as occasion requires, but never in hot tea, or else the volatile spirit and strength flies away, and always the greatest care is to be taken to keep the bottles always close stop'd and tied up.

Externally, in the pains of the limbs from colds, violent rheumatic pains, or any part on the body, stiffness of the neck, or in sciatica, rub the pained place about with a half ounce or whole ounce of this Golden Tincture, at once, well in, you will find relief.

In severe head, tooth, and ear-ach, put about a tea-spoon full of this Golden Tincture in the palm of your hand, and keep your hand close to the forehead, jaw or ear, for the space of 6 or 7 minutes, repeat it till the pain goes off, very seldom is required the second or third application.

This Golden Tincture sells at 8 shillings the ounce, 4 shillings the half ounce, and 2 shillings the quarter of an ounce, by BENJAMIN LINDNER, practitioner in physick and surgery, living at New-York, in Smith-street, next door to John Cruger, esq; late mayor of this city.

N. B. If this above printed stamp, besides my seal is not on each bottle, such is not my own preparation. Any person taking a dozen will have some allowance.

RUN away on Thursday last, the 7th Instant, from the Subscriber in Hides-Town, New-Jersey, an indented Servant Man, Robert M'Cormack, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, about 25 Years of Age, has black Hair, and a down look; had on and took with him, an old red Duffle Great Coat, one Tow and one Check Flannel Shirt, 1 Pair of Oznaburg Trowsers, one Pair of old Shoes, and a felt Hat.

Whoever takes up and secures said Servant, giving proper Notice, shall have Forty Shillings Reward and all reasonable Charges all Master's of Vessels and others, are warned not to carry off, harbour, or conceal the said Servant as they would avoid a Prosecution. (51 33) ROBERT PEARSON.

THE Owner of sundry GOODS mark'd I X S,—imported into New-York the beginning of May last, by the Ship Ellin, Captain Clark, from Bristol, is desired to call or send to John Harris Cruger, near White-Hall, for the same, who has Possession of them.

New-York, July 11, 1768. 32 25

New-York, June 10, 1768.

WHEREAS by an Advertisement of the Trustees appointed by a Law of this Colony to settle the Estate of Abraham De Peyster, Esq; deceased, inserted in this Paper some Time past; all Persons indebted to said Estate were desired to make speedy Payment to John Cruger, one of the Trustees of which, *proper Notice* has not been taken: Public Notice is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to said Estate, that unless Payment is made forthwith, their Bonds, Notes, or Accounts, will be put into the Hands of an Attorney. 28 3